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RAILROAD GUIDE.

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both male and female in everything con-
cerning the physiology and relations of our sex-
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21-1

IT'S BOR' SCIENTIFIC ACADEMY.

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From the Raleigh Sentinel.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF NORTH
CAROLINA.

BY AUTHORITY OF CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

SENATE.

MONDAY, July 13, 1868.

The Senate was called to order at 10
A. M.

Mr. Respass arose to a question of pri-
vilege, and said :

"I have the honor to represent a large
and as wealthy a constituency as any one
on this floor, and my constituency
pay as large an amount of taxes, and I
find it strange, while these are facts
that have only been assigned to two unimpor-
tant committees—one of which, under
the rules of the House, does not exist, (that of
claims) and the other of little or no impor-
tance. Some Senators, representing less
wealthy and smaller constituencies, are on
this question in behalf of my constituency,
so that I am anxious to be burdened with
the discharge of their onerous duties.

The Chair disclaimed any intention to
set aside his resolution, and the Speaker
said that he had requested the co-operation
of Senators in making the appointment.

Mr. Davis introduced a bill to abate the
capitation tax in the county of Montgom-
ery.

The House concurred, and the Speaker
appointed Messrs. Bowman, Ladie, (c. b.),
and Price (a dusky hued individual, in
the opinion of a negro) as the House
Committee of the Bill.

The Senate bill to provide for the repre-
sentation of stock in the Atlantic and North
Carolina railroad company, of the counties
of Carteret, Chowan and Lenoir, was
taken up.

Mr. Davis moved to print the bill. The
motion was sustained and the printing or
done.

CALENDAR.

Proctor's resolutions providing for the
distribution of the property of insolvent
debtors, was read and adopted.

House resolution No. 16, offered by Ves-
t, instructing the Committee on the Ju-
diciary to report a bill that the bonds of
officers shall not exceed the liabilities of
their offices, was next reached, read and
adopted.

House resolution No. 17, introduced by
McAnless, inviting immigration to the
State, was, on motion of Mr. Sinclair, re-
ferred to the Committee on Immigration.

Mr. Bragdon hoped they would be con-
curred in by the Senate as they were en-
tirely satisfactory to the Governor, and he
supposed they were competent in every way

to fill the position.

Mr. Bowden moved that the Senate
should not exceed the liabilities of
their offices, was next reached, read and
adopted.

House resolution offered by Gilbert,
raising a joint select committee to report a
bill in accordance with the provisions of an
ordinance, passed by the late Convention,
in regard to the landless portion of the
population of the State. Adopted.

Mr. Winstead stated, that while he had
the utmost confidence in the good inten-
tions of the Governor, still if the appoin-
tees intended to displace Mr. Palmer, the
present Superintendent of that Institution,
who had filled the position with ability and
general satisfaction, he would look upon
his removal as a great calamity to the In-
stitution and the State, and would vote
against the appointments.

Mr. Welles endorsed Mr. Winstead's
positions and desired to see Mr. Palmer
retained.

Mr. Sinclair took the same view and
moved a further postponement of the
matter.

Mr. Moore, of Carteret, thought the ob-
ject to postpone was to prevent the ap-
pointees to retain the present incumbent
of Mr. Palmer. He thought they should be
entitled to act untrammelled. While he
had signed a petition to retain Mr. Palmer,
he was opposed to postponing the matter
any longer and would vote against it.

The vote was taken and the motion to
postpone prevailed.

Mr. Moore, of Carteret, presented a cor-
respondence from J. W. Stevens, claiming
that he was duly elected as a member of
the Senate, &c., which was referred to the
committee on Privileges and Elections.

A bill for the relief of the sureties of the
sheriff D. F. Bagley, of Perquimans
county, came up on its second reading, and
was referred to the committee on the Judi-
ciliary.

The bill to incorporate the town of Brem-
erton came up and passed its second read-
ing.

A bill repealing an act setting apart time
and place for selling land in the counties of
Halifax, Martin and Northampton, passed
its second reading.

A bill to attach the county of Catawba

Wilmington Journal.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 24, 1868.

VOL. 24.

NO. 24.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

1 square, of 10 lines or less, for each and every
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Special Notices will be charged \$2 00 per square
for each and every insertion.

All Obituaries and private publications of every
character, are charged as advertisements.

No advertisement, reflecting upon private
character, can, under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be
submitted.

dest Tobacco House in Wilmington,
HENRY BURKHEIMER,

W and Retail
saler in
TOBACCO,
RUFF and CIGARS,
"the Indian
Chief," No. 6 Market
Street,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
cigars manufactured
order. All orders
delivered with dispatch.
Nov. 5
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THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL

WILMINGTON, N. C.
FRIDAY, JULY 24, 1868.

FOR PRESIDENT:
HORATIO SEYMOUR,
OF NEW YORK.
FOR VICE-PRESIDENT:
GEN. FRANK P. BLAIR,
OF MISSOURI.

WILMINGTON and Weldon Railroad,
"Gov." Holden has appointed C. H. Ogden, of Wayne, Joseph S. Cannon, of —, and L. G. Estes, of New Hanover, directors on the part of the State of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad. Gen. C. Abbott holds the State proxy, a doubt if either of these persons are stockholders, unless "Gen." Broden has ear shares. Thus we go. Estes will "get something" after awhile, or he will have had luck.

Radical Falsifications.

A statement is going the rounds of the Anti Radical press, which emanated from source not worthy of notice, that Major Engelhardt "paid a tax of about seven dollars and a half," while "Gen. Abbott paid taxes in this State to the amount of three hundred and twenty-three dollars." The publication of this falsehood makes it necessary that we should notice it.

The Journal said, in an article just after the April election, that Gen. Abbott, one of the carpet-baggers elected to the Legislature from New Hanover, and recently

to the United States Senate, *paid no taxes, and was not even listed for taxes, in this county.* We repeat the assertion, and state further, THAT HE HAD NOT PAID ONE CENT OF TAXES IN NORTH CAROLINA FOR 1867. We "speak by the book" when we say that, as late as the first day of June, 1868, and it may be until this day, Gen. Abbott had not paid the tax he had listed in Bladen county, *early a year over-due.* We also state that he listed his poll tax which, up to the first of June of this year, he had not paid, in Bladen county, they must spare one day at least to matters of more importance than their presence on their farms. They must not and cannot ignore the importance of the political campaign into which we are just entering, and they must show their interest by lending their aid.

He is the President of the Bladen Land Company, which lists fifteen hundred acres, valued at two thousand three hundred and eighty-nine dollars. The total taxes for State and county purposes (*not paid for last year on the first of June, 1868,*) was seventy-four dollars and forty-five cents.

We do not know what has been paid since our article was written, but when he was elected to the Legislature from this county, he had not paid *one cent* of taxes in North Carolina for 1867, and his name was not, and is not, on the tax list of the county he purports to be a resident of.

We have no means to judge of the value of his investments in North Carolina. He has returned none except the insignificant amounts above stated, and his share of the Bladen Land Company. The paper of this Company has gone to protest in our banks for large amounts, and some of it yet remains unpaid. Its taxes even were unpaid nearly twelve months after they had fallen due. So much for Gen. Abbott. This statement has been unwillingly forced upon us by the misstatements of his friends.

It is unpleasant always to refer to matters of a personal nature, but we are also forced into it. The statement that Maj. Engelhardt paid only "about seven dollars and a half" taxes, is simply false, and in view of the fact that the records are to be seen, is wilfully so. This year, independent of taxes paid in Wake and Edgecombe counties, his State, county and municipal taxes in New Hanover were more than twenty times the amount stated. In 1867, when he was Clerk of the Senate, his taxes approximated the same figures.

We have not desired to enter into these statements. Our article making reference to the fact that the entire New Hanover delegation had not even paid a poll tax, was to show the *character*, and not the *wealth* of these men. And we are prepared to show that all the Radical office-holders, Federal and State, in the county, with but one or two exceptions, have not paid or listed even a poll tax in this county, while all have voted—Abbott, Estes, Ashley, Rhodes, E. R. Wilson, Brink, Rumley, Wing, and others, have never paid or listed taxes, and Mann and Schenck listed this year for the first time, and we believe subsequent to our article calling public attention to these facts. We do not judge the fitness of men for public trusts by their wealth or the amount of their taxes, but ordinary honesty and a reputation "above suspicion" are requisite.

General Abbott has resided upwards of four years in New Hampshire, and we have never heard that the people of that State, where intelligence and merit is made the test for political preferment, and where his party has long had the ascendancy, was ever elected to the most trivial position. Yet, after three years residence in North Carolina, he is adjudged worthy of the highest office within the gift of our Legislature. This is merely absurd, and is one of the surest evidences of the farcical character of our State government as at present organized. His appearance in the Senate of the United States will afford amusement to his New Hampshire acquaintances, as one of the jokes of reconstruction; but what is fun to New Hampshire, is death to North Carolina.

Riot in Texas.

Our telegraphic columns refer rather indistinctly to a negro riot in Texas. The facts are as follows: The riot commenced on the 15th instant at Millican, on the Central Railroad. It appears that a mob of twenty-five negroes, led by a white

named Brooks, attempted to hang a man named William Holliday; but the white citizens, headed by the Sheriff and the agent of the Freedman's Bureau, attempted to suppress the mob. The result was the death of ten or twelve negroes. During the next day the numbers increased on both sides, keeping up a desultory fight, the estimated number of casualties being some twenty-five. A small body of the military was called in and succeeded in temporarily dispersing the rioters after killing three negroes. The latter number, about four hundred, had fortified themselves three miles from Millican, and refused to lay down their arms.

From the most recent accounts, it would seem that the presence of the soldiers had not been successful in dispersing this mob, and the loss of fifty or sixty may yet be greatly added to before this formidable riot is quieted. It appears to have arisen from a suspicion that a negro member of the Loyal League had been hanged, but who has turned up alive.

So it seems that all the atrocities which Radical papers would make believe are committed by "rebels" in Texas, are not chargeable to them, but that the Leagues, under the influence of bad men, are the crying curse of the Southern blacks and Southern peace and quiet. These associations will everywhere bear their legitimate fruit. Its workings have been witnessed in our own county, in brutal outrages and in open resistance to law.

State and District Conventions.

It is important that our people should take into earnest consideration the necessity of securing good and full representations of their respective counties in the State and District Conventions soon to be held. This has ordinarily been attended to during Court week, but when we will have Courts we cannot tell. All our old systems have been overthrown, and we must content ourselves with changes also in times and manner of holding our primary meetings. However unwilling and unprepared the farmers are to leave home at this busy season, they must spare one day at least to matters of more importance than their presence on their farms. They must not and cannot ignore the importance of the political campaign into which we are just entering, and they must show their interest by lending their aid.

We have opposed unnecessary assemblies, appreciating the pecuniary condition of the people and the urgent demand upon their whole time made by their ordinary business. Yet we recognize in the proposed State Convention on the 13th August at Raleigh, a call which cannot be postponed for ordinary business considerations. It is probably absolutely necessary to insure at least a harmonious and effective campaign. We therefore recommend to the various counties to take immediate steps looking to a representation in this Convention.

So far as New Hanover is concerned, we propose that at the Ratification Meeting to be held on to-night, a call for a County Meeting be issued, for an early day, at such time as will be deemed best. The proposition emanating from such a call, we regard as better than a newspaper call. We submit this proposition to the consideration of that meeting.

So far as a District Convention is concerned, it is not so important, though if it is deemed necessary, we will do all in our power to insure a full representation of the several counties in the District. Should such a Convention be held, its whole business will be confined to the appointment of an Elector for the District, for between the National and State Conventions, everything requisite for a vigorous campaign will have been done.

At the District Convention held at Lumberton to nominate a candidate for Congress and appoint delegates to the National Democratic Convention, with the view to render another meeting unnecessary previous to the Presidential election, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That it is inexpedient at this time to nominate a Presidential Elector for this District; and that, for the purpose of selecting a suitable person, and to attend to the other matters as may be necessary, an Executive Committee, one from each county, be appointed by the President of this Convention.

In pursuance of the above resolution, the following named gentlemen were appointed as the Executive Committee of the District, viz: Anson county, R. T. Bennett; Bladen county, John A. McDowell; Brunswick county, Captain A. Swift Galloway; Cumberland county, Colonel Wm. McLean; Harnett county, A. D. McLean; Moore county, Jas. D. McIver; Montgomery county, C. W. Worley; New Hanover county, Joseph A. Engelhardt; Sampson county, A. A. McKay; Robeson county, W. S. Norment; Richmond county, H. C. Wall.

To which the President of the Convention, Hon. Jessie G. Sherman, of Cumberland, was added as its Chairman.

Therefore, unless it is thought best to hold a Convention, there exists already the means of appointing an Elector and attending to such other matters as may be necessary to insure a thorough canvass of the District. Whatever course may be regarded as conducive to success should be acted on at once. By all means a Convention should be held if *delegates will attend* in sufficient numbers to represent the entire sentiments of the people, but our experience goes to show that unimportant Conventions, where many of the counties are remote and without railroad or river facilities, there is at best, but a meager representation.

We have no child's play before us. The question to be settled, so far as North Carolina and the other Southern States are concerned, is not whether SEYMOUR or GRANT is to be the next President, but whether peace, prosperity and good government is once more to bless us, or are we to be given up for all time to come to the demoniac fiends who are now destroying the last vestige of honor, character and manliness left to us. If we fail in the coming election, then, indeed, is there an end to all which endears the sons of the

by him. He shall report to each session of the General Assembly the condition and effectiveness of the force, and propose any legislation he may deem proper or necessary therefor.

Sec. 11. The badge of the force shall bear these words: "The Carolinas Police Division," "North Carolina Police Division," both divisions and sections to be numbered. The badge of a Captain to be marked "Division No. —, Captain," and that of the Sergeant in a similar manner. The badge of a Major shall be marked "Division No. —, Major" or authority exercised without the same. The badge or transfer of said badge to another shall be an indictable offence, punishable with imprisonment for not less than one month, nor more than one year.

Sec. 12. The said police shall have power, and it shall be their duty, to use such force as may be necessary to overcome resistance, in quelling riot or making arrest, and not otherwise, in the execution of their duty. They shall have power to carry out the provisions of this act is hereby appropriated and ordered to be paid from any monies not otherwise appropriated.

Sec. 13. This act shall be in force from and after its ratification.

OUR WILMINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

RALEIGH, July 21, 1868.

War Programme of Holden and the Carpet-baggers—Brownlowism in North Carolina—Reign of Terror to be Inaugurated—Radical Designs upon the Lands of the State—Swindles upon the State Treasury—Pickings and Stealings—Fat Jobs for the Faithful—The Negroes and the Capital—Seymour and Blair Clubs—Wilmington Orators, &c., &c.

Dear Journal:—The diabolical schemes of the carpet-baggers, and the atrocious war programme of the individual who calls himself Governor of North Carolina, are rapidly developing themselves in all their infernal hideousness.

You will have been, ere this reaches you, Soulouque Holden's

communication to the Legislature, asking for the prompt enrolment and equipment of a Brownlow militia; and old Welker of the Senate—one of those foreign abolition

preachers, who, before the war, were

continually sowing the seeds of servile insurrection—has introduced a bill, which looks, in addition, to the organization of an armed police force in each county in the State. This latter project is, probably, not the suggestion of Welker's own brain, though his vindictive heart is fully capable of its conception, but it emanates, doubtless, from the joint counsels of Holden and his yankee co-adjudicators in infamy. In all the minutiae of its provisions, and in the abuses to which it would give rise, if attempted to be carried into practical operation, it will be found to be an exact counterpart of those systems of military espionage, which have prevailed in the most despotic countries of the Old World. We should have at every street crossing, in every assemblage of citizens, haunting private residences, intruding into the privacies of the domestic circle, a negro janitor or white mercenary scoundrel, in uniform, ready, so far as his debased spirit and dastardly mission would allow him to do it, to obey the devilish behests of his masters and instigators—Holden and the yankee adventurers. There is some ground, I am informed, to hope that the joint machinations of these traitors and conspirators may be foiled. It is confidently expected that, even in this hour of political malice and profligacy, and craven subservience to the Executive edicts, there will be found a number of the gentlemen have too high regard for their legal reputation to allow themselves to be actuated by any motives whatever, save an anxious desire to construe the State Constitution aright, or to hazard an opinion without full consideration of the point involved. The fact that the General Assembly is engaged on a bill vesting the power in the Governor, is sufficient evidence that the conclusion arrived at on the part of the Counsel referred to, is indisputably correct.

The opinion of three eminent Counsel

has been given to the effect that the Governor

has no power, under the New Constitution, to remove the Raleigh Commissioners and to appoint others.

The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact: SECTION 1. That the *es era* North Carolina *General Assembly* may increase its capital stock to ten millions of dollars.

SEC. 2. That the *State* shall take stock in said Company, not exceeding two-thirds of the Capital stock thereof, according to the regulars as now provided by law, and that the same is complete.

By its terms at Ducktown and Piney Woods, and the said Company shall, from time to time, have the right to make or discontinue branch roads to said road: *Provided*, the State shall take stock for the purpose of constructing any such branch road, in the event of the branch from the town of Piney Woods to the *State* line.

The following bills were considered on their third reading, and disposed of as follows:

Act to repeal an act, directing the time and place for selling land in the counties of Halifax, Northampton, Hertford and Martin, passed.

A bill to extend the time for registering grants, mesne conveyances, powers of attorney, deeds of sale, deeds of gifts, deeds of trust, and marriage settlements, passed.

Act to extend to the Chatham Railroad:

The first section reads as follows, to wit:

*The General Assembly of the State of North Carolina do enact: That the Chatham Railroad Company is authorized to extend their line to the *State* line, at the town of Piney Woods, the most approved route to be determined by the President and Directors of said road.*

Which was amended by striking out

"grated terminus, at or near Haw River,"

and inserting the word "Gulf."

Its further consideration was postponed until Thursday next.

An act entitled an act concerning Inspectors for the city of Wilmington was taken up and passed its second reading. The 1st, 2d and 3d sections of this bill read as follows:

Sec. 1. *The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact*, That the Governor shall appoint three Inspectors for the city of Wilmington, who shall be appointed by the Governor, and shall hold their offices for three years.

Sec. 2. *That the Governor shall have* exclusive power to inspect the *State* lines, *Private* roads, *Timber Lumber*, *Shingles* and *Wood*, in said city of Wilmington, according to existing laws.

Sec. 3. *Be it further enacted*, That the Inspectors shall have full power to inspect all *arteries* and *branches* within the *provinces* of their authority, and to measure, weighing or gauging the same. The Board of Commissioners shall, from time to time, regulate the fees to be paid to the Inspectors, *which may at any time increase or diminish said fees*.

Sec. 4. *Be it further enacted*, That any person who, by holding office by the 14th Article of the Constitution of the United States, shall not be entitled to the fees to be paid to the Inspectors, *shall be liable to a fine not exceeding two hundred dollars per month* until their salaries and fees are regularized; a resumption requiring the Board of Education to report on or before the 15th of November next; a code of laws for the organization and maintenance of the system of free schools contemplated by the Constitution.

Mr. Jarvis' amendment was put to a vote and lost.

The section, as amended, was then adopted.

After some further amendment, and a great deal of squabbling, the bill passed its second reading.

On its third reading Mr. Smith, of Alleghany, moved to amend, in section 1st, by inserting after the word "Commissioner," in 6th line, the words "or a Commissioner of any other county who has been previously qualified." Adopted.

The bill then passed its third reading without further amendment.

Mr. Bowman, from the committee on adjustment, reported that the committee had consulted with the "Governor" and heads of departments, and had ascertained that the following bills only were absolutely necessary for the organization of the new government, viz:

A law providing for the organization of the "loj" militia; a law authorizing the Public Treasurer to *borrow* money to carry on the State government; a registration law; a law providing for Presidential Electors; a law providing for the election of members of Congress; a law providing for the holding of terms of the Superior Courts; a law defining duties of the heads of departments, with a provision for them to draw a sum not exceeding two hundred dollars per month until their salaries and fees are regularized; a resolution requiring the Board of Education to report on or before the 15th of November next; a code of laws for the organization and maintenance of the system of free schools contemplated by the Constitution.

Mr. Sweet moved a motion to strike out the "loj" militia; a law authorizing the Public Treasurer to *borrow* money to carry on the State government; a registration law; a law providing for Presidential Electors; a law providing for the election of members of Congress; a law providing for the holding of terms of the Superior Courts; a law defining duties of the heads of departments, with a provision for them to draw a sum not exceeding two hundred dollars per month until their salaries and fees are regularized; a resolution requiring the Board of Education to report on or before the 15th of November next; a code of laws for the organization and maintenance of the system of free schools contemplated by the Constitution.

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Subsequently the report of the committee was concurred in, when

Mr. Hayes moved (the House concurring) that 2,000 copies of said bill be printed, in order that the Sheriffs of the several counties may be supplied. Agreed to.

(We will publish this bill as soon as we can procure a printed copy of it, as finally amended and passed.)

Mr. Blythe introduced a bill to amend an act to incorporate the Greenville and French Railroad Company. Referred.

The Sprig of Royalty in the chair said the question had been put and lost from the fact of a quorum not voting; therefore the motion to call the yeas and nays was out of order.

A message from the Senate was read, asking the concurrence of the House in a resolution instructing the committee on Printing to make arrangements to print the Code Commissioners' Report. Referred.

CALENDAR.

A report from the Judiciary committee, which had been placed upon the Calendar, was taken up and read. (The report recommends that the consideration of the bill on the terms prescribed by Congress.) If this position be correct, it follows that they were taken out of the Union by virtue of their acts of secession, and hence that the war waged upon them was illegal and unconstitutional. We would thus be placed in this inconsistent attitude, such as can never again exercise them except upon readmission into the Union of the terms prescribed by Congress.

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Mr. Blythe introduced a bill to amend an act to incorporate the Greenville and French Railroad Company. Referred.

The following bills were acted upon on their third reading and disposed of as follows, viz:

Bill to legalize and confirm a decree made by the Court of Equity at the Fall Term, A. D. 1867, in the county of Buncombe, in favor of the heirs at law of G. W. Caudle, deceased. On motion of Mr. Blythe, it was laid on the table.

An act entitled an act concerning Inspection for the city of Wilmington, was, on motion of Mr. Robbins, referred to a Special committee of three. The Chair designated as follows, viz: Messrs. Sweet, Hall, and Legg.

An act to amend chapter eighty-five of the Revised Code, providing for the election of Commissioners of Pilotage for the Cape Fear Navigation, was, on motion of Mr. Robbins, referred to the committee on Corporations.

Bill to incorporate the town of Brevard, in the county of Transylvania, passed.—

The bill reads that the corporate limits shall extend from a central point one mile each way. This is a round town six miles in circumference.)

An act to regulate the collection of taxes throughout the State, (Senate bill by Mr. Colgrove,) which reads as follows:

SECTION 1. *The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact*, That it shall be the duty of each Sheriff, on receiving the tax list of his county, to give at least ten days' public notice in each township or precinct, for the purpose of receiving said taxes, and all who neglect to pay on that day, or within fifteen days thereafter, shall pay ten per cent. additional fees.

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Mr. Robbins moved its indefinite postponement. He was surprised that any Senator should have introduced such a merciful bill. He supposed that it must have originated from some man who does not love North Carolina. He protested against this bill, in the name of the suffering people of this State. The laws upon this subject were already stringent enough. This bill would enrich the Sheriff, but was death to our poverty stricken people.

Mr. Colgrove was willing that the bill should be referred to an appropriate Committee, but was opposed to its indefinite postponement.

Mr. Seymour endeavored, by extracts here and there in the Constitution, to show the constitutionality of the measure.

Mr. Durham called attention to Section 5, Article XIV, of the Constitution, pointed out in an able and lucid argument, the objects of the section, and proceeded to show that conferring such powers upon the Governor as was provided for in the bill would be plainly a violation of their oaths to support the Constitution.

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Mr. Durham said that it was a maxim known to all that constitutions should be construed strictly, and suppositions as to intended meaning should never be called upon when a vital principle of the instrument is discussed. They had no right to take merely the verbiage of one section and twist its construction to suit their purposes. It should be taken as a whole, and the bearing of one section upon another should be considered.

Mr. Seymour merely reiterated his former views.

Stilley jumped up and read something totally foreign to the subject.

Mr. Durham again addressed the House, showing up completely the illegality of the bill and the iniquity in which it was conceived.

Somebody here trod on old Mr. Downing's toes and woke him up. He rubbed his eyes and asked information on several points in the argument.

Stilley must say something, and so, in endeavoring to further elucidate the subject succeeded perfectly in muddling the whole matter.

Mr. Bowman took the floor, and proposed in the most approved "spread eagle" style, to talk in favor of his augusta's measure. He particularly expounded upon Gen. Canby's order, and the true meaning of the article in question, and gave a metaphysical disquisition on the words "appointed" and "chosen," which would have struck Locke dumb in admiration.

Jeemes Harris (negro) thought the intention of the bill as clear as the noon day's sun.

Mr. Seymour, greatly lamenting the absence of shaker Joe in this present difficult, laborious faithfully to make everybody look through his spectacles.

Mr. Argo thought the bill could be proven satisfactorily that it did "not violate the Constitution, and thought if this bill should be decided unconstitutional, that the House could remedy the evil by passing a bill providing for early elections.

Stilley attempted to make a point, but he drew it so excessively fine that no one could see it.

Mr. Argo replied to the artistic use of words by the Prince, and proceeded, in an able and effective argument, to expose the unconstitutional nature of the bill and the general malignant and wicked purpose of the "House."

Genow introduced a resolution authorizing the Speaker to make a requisition on the Secretary of State for postage stamps (look out, stamps!) for the use of the body. Licks over.

By Vestal: A resolution in regard to *per diem* and mileage—allowing the Speakers \$ per day, and members, Clerks, Doorkeepers, &c., \$ per day, and 20 cents mileage. Referred to the Committee on Per diem and Mileage.

Mendenhall stated that there was a resolution to the same effect before the Committee, and that he did not see the necessity of this.

By Peck: A bill to suspend the collection of taxes for 1868. Referred.

By the same: A bill authorizing outgoing sheriffs to turn over to their successors all processes in their hands, &c., Referred.

By the same: A bill to incorporate the Union Joint Stock Banking Co. Referred.

By Estes, (Chief of the carpet-baggers;) A bill to regulate the mode of proceeding in contested elections. Lies over.

By the same: A bill to allow the Wilmington & W. R. R. Co., to construct branch roads, in order to encourage agriculture in Eastern Carolina.

A bill to provide for the attendance of witnesses in certain cases. Referred.

By Mr. Parker: A bill to allow the Sheriff of Northampton county until the 1st of June, 1869, to settle for taxes. Referred.

By Sykes, (a very respectable negro.) A resolution regulating the election of members of Congress. Referred.

Estes moved to reconsider the vote on the bill fixing the bonds of officers. (Some Radical recently elected to office, who can't give a good bond, wants the liability reduced.) The motion was put, and a quorum not voting, the motion was lost.

Mr. Pow moved a call of the House.—Agreed to. The news being spread that the roll was about to be called, there was a general rush of the "cheese and cracker" brigade to come in and answer to the names when they were submitted for my approval.

A quorum being ascertained to be present, Mr. Pow renewed the motion to reconsider.

The motion was ruled out of order by Prince Joe.

Estes not having the audacity to appeal from the decision of the "heir apparent," the ruling was acquiesced in.

Harris, of Wake, (negro, known as parrot Jim,) moved to reconsider the vote by which the motion to reconsider was lost.

The Prince being in a bad humor, visited a portion of his wrath on the head of Jim, and ruled him out of order.

Harris, (negro,) determined not to be done even by his royal Highness, moved to reconsider the vote by which the House concurred in the Senate's action in this matter.

The motion was put and lost—a quorum again not voting.

Estes wanted to know if there was no rule to compel members in the Hall to vote.

The Prince said that this could be done only when the yeas and nays were called.

Harris (negro) then moved that the yeas and nays be called upon the motion.

The following bills were acted upon on their third reading and disposed of as follows, viz:

Bill to legalize and confirm a decree made by the Court of Equity at the Fall Term, A. D. 1867, in the county of Buncombe, in favor of the heirs at law of G. W. Caudle, deceased. On motion of Mr. Blythe, it was laid on the table.

An act entitled an act concerning Inspection for the city of Wilmington, was, on motion of Mr. Robbins, referred to a Special committee of three. The Chair designated as follows, viz: Messrs. Sweet, Hall, and Legg.

An act to amend chapter eighty-five of the Revised Code, providing for the election of Commissioners of Pilotage for the Cape Fear Navigation, was, on motion of Mr. Robbins, referred to the committee on Corporations.

Bill to incorporate the town of Brevard, in the county of Transylvania, passed.—

The bill reads that the corporate limits shall extend from a central point one mile each way. This is a round town six miles in circumference.)

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WILMINGTON, N. C.
SATURDAY, JULY 18, 1868.FOR PRESIDENT:
HORATIO SEYMOUR,
OF NEW YORK.
FOR VICE-PRESIDENT:
GEN. FRANK P. BLAIR,
OF MISSOURI.

"Commander" Holden.

We had supposed that North Carolina had been restored to a civil government, but it appears we have only had a transfer of Commanders. Holden has assumed all the powers cast off by General CANBY. It is tyranny in the latter, it is simply impudence in the former. We refer to the "Municipal Imbroglio" in our "State News" column for particulars of Holden's last act of meadacity. It appears that Mr. H. J. Hesselbach declined the appointment and one J. P. Adams was appointed in his stead.

"Gov." Holden has also appointed a Mayor and Board of Aldermen for the city of Charlotte, to wit:

Major—E. M. Flescio.
Aldermen—W. F. Ahrens, E. Groot, Dr. Wm. Sloan, Rev. W. L. Miller, Allen McCauley, John Davidson, ——sherdon, Adam Silvers.

Where will this all end? Are our pretended rulers endeavoring to stir up discord and violence in the State?

An infamous outrage.

Yesterday the Superintendent of the Workhouse received a pardon, under the great seal of the State, and signed by "Gov." Holden, for three negro convicts, by name Allen Boon, Archey Corbett and Calvin Corbett. The two former were inmates of the Workhouse, the latter escaped on the 24th June, during the insurrection, in which all three were active conspirators.

These negroes were convicted at the June term of the Criminal Court of this county, and sentenced to six months' labor in the Workhouse. The following facts were developed at the trial and before the committing magistrates: An industrious and peaceful negro, residing in this county, who belonged, or had belonged to the Union League, by the name of Jack Corbett, did not go to the voting precinct on the first day of the election for the Constitution. On the second day several negroes came to see if he did not intend voting. He declined to go with them. On the third day these parties called again. He still refused, saying that he never expected to vote again. Jack persisted to the end, remaining quietly at home, working during the three days of the election.

Some fortnight or three weeks subsequent to the election, one of the above-named parties came to his house about supper time. Jack ordered supper to be prepared for his guest. After they finished their meal, the visitor asked Jack to take a walk on the plea of business. They had not gone far when he was followed by a blow from some unseen person—the night was quite dark—blinded, tied and most cruelly beaten. He thinks there were quite a large number participating. He recognized the voices of the Corbetts.

Upon the trial before the committing magistrates these parties confessed their participation in the deed, and *excusingly justified* their action upon the ground that they had received orders from Major Schenck, the head of the League, and appealed to a negro present, who they said was their Secretary, and knew their statement to be true. The negro thus appealed to very impudently and arrogantly sustained them, saying that Schenck had issued the order, and that he had received his authority from Gov. Holden at Raleigh.

These are the facts upon which these criminals had been tried, convicted and received the mild sentence of six months' imprisonment and labor in the Workhouse. We have already shown how they had borne themselves during their confinement, attended with the escape of one, and the attempted escape of the others. Yet, "Gov." Holden signalizes his entrance into office by a free pardon of these criminals. It was probably done through a petition manipulated by this fellow Schenck, a miserable tool of Abbott, Estes & Co., and their conduct in beating an innocent negro, who declined to vote the Radical ticket, was enough to recommend them to the contemptible adventurers who control the party in New Hanover, and their fit representative in the Gubernatorial Chair of North Carolina.

We do not hesitate to pronounce this action as an infamous outrage upon law and good order—as calculated to encourage disorders and bloodshed in our midst, and as leading to infinite and disastrous troubles in the future. This man, who induced these negroes to commit the crime, and afterwards secures their pardon from a too willing Governor, is the Sheriff elect of the county. With such officers what is to become of this community. God only knows. Our people have little to expect from those whose duty it is to secure peace and good order, they can and will protect the themselves from the insults of these contemptible men, and leave to the future a vindication, at least, of their violated rights. These things cannot last long—and they will not. —*Daily Journal*, 17th.

City Election.

If we are living under a Constitution Government and civil affairs are to be conducted lawfully, we do not think there can be any doubt as to the legality of the recent election held in this city. And even under the decisions of the State Judiciary, organized as it now is, we must believe its validity would be pronounced.

This election was held in strict conformity with the charter of the city, as amended by an ordinance of the Convention, requiring the Sheriff to hold the election "within fifteen days after the organization of the State Government." It is true there had been no registration of voters as required by the Constitution, but as this duty devolved upon the Legislature, and as that body had neglected to provide for one, it could not take advan-

tage of its own wrong, and by this means validate the election held in strict compliance with the law. If it be admitted that until the Legislature provides for the registration of the voters of the State, there can be no election in North Carolina, it would be in the power of the present General Assembly to disfranchise our people for all time to come, and continue in office the present officials for their natural lives. They have only to adjourn without making provision for such a registration, and North Carolina would not only be allowed, according to this interpretation, to vote in the Presidential election, but there could be no future State elections under the present Constitution, and as Gov. Holden and all the State officers hold their offices "until their successors are elected and qualified," such neglect or refusal on the part of the Legislature would practically give Holden a "life estate" in the Governorship, with "remainder over" to Tod Caldwell. And so with the officers in all the other departments. This would practically end the little semblance of a Republican government yet left to us, and establish through the forms of law, a monarchy on its ruins. We are fully impressed with the belief that the more want of registration, induced by the neglect of the Legislature, cannot vitiate the election.

We learn through rumor that on Thursday, the day of election, a bill was hurried through both Houses of the Legislature, purporting to amend the charter of the city of Wilmington—among other things, altering the boundaries of the wards, postponing the day of the election, and ordering a registration of the voters. This might be well enough, as an act taking effect "from and after its passage"—(and we suppose this one so reads)—has the force of law from the first day of the session, yet Section Fourteen of the Second Article of the Constitution reads:

"The General Assembly shall not pass any private law, unless it shall be made to appear that thirty days' notice of application to pass such law shall have been given." *

Choice of Evils.

When we took occasion a few days since, to compare the character and course of the colored members of the Legislature from New Hanover with those of the two carpet-baggers, giving the former the benefit of the comparison, we did not imagine that any one would suppose we thereby endorsed these members, or desired to curry favor with them, or yet to justify or excuse the illegal means used to elect either the black or white members purporting to represent this county. When we assert, as we do with the approving voice of the respectable white and black citizens of New Hanover, that Owen Birney, the colored Senator elect, is by far the most respectable and worthy person of the newly elected county officers, we do not wish to be understood as supporting his election, or believe he is the proper person to perform the duties of the office.

What we do say is, that the few negroes whom the white Radicals have allowed to hold office, are superior in character and talents to the carpet-baggers holding similar positions, and have to a much greater degree the confidence and respect of the old citizens of the State. "Our offense hath this extent—no more."

Our sympathy for the negroes of the South has ever been active, and we have never, except in cases of individual bad conduct, said aught against them. If there is any real welfare in the future for this race, either as citizens or laborers merely, they will owe it to the kind offices of the Southern whites. We feel as sure as we do of anything yet to be accomplished, that the present illegal State governments in the South will be overthrown, and if universal suffrage, limited suffrage, or disfranchisement of the negro, is finally determined upon, it will rest upon the decision of the legal voters of these States. And when that decision is rendered, it will depend mostly upon the blacks themselves what it will be. At present it would be easy to render a verdict in regard to the negroes of North Carolina.

The meantime, as a choice of evils, we think the negroes are more to be preferred than the miserable class of whites who undertake to lead them.

General Blair's Letter.

This State, in opposition to the negro views of Holden, and in every State of the country in opposition to the whole Radical Moloch, the manly and clear statement of BLAIR will be accepted by every lover of the Constitution. In this letter our sentiments are to be made bare to public gaze. They are the sentiments of the intelligent majority of the citizens of the Nation. To elect our candidate, to send a crushing majority to the House, is for what we must strive with our whole soul, strength and mind. Congress, outside of every constitutional boundary, has nullified the Executive and the Judiciary. The Executive, the Judiciary and the "popular branch" must next year make null and void the iniquitous enactments of the Rump Congress. Let this be the tocsin of the coming campaign. Let this be the clarion sound throughout the land. A white country must have white legislatures. White civilization must not be retarded by the annexation of any barbarous and different race.

The Senators and Representatives of the Southern States lately returned to Congress, and that are to be sent there, receive their authority, not from the free white people, but from a race of recently emancipated slaves, aided by an "infamous Congress." All judicial and constitutional barriers have been torn down, and a mongrel code to aid them in their wicked designs has been framed. White civilization must be kept down by blacks, and by a set of men who seek nothing but political positions, and barter thereby their own title to manhood, to honesty and honor. This, all this, must be nullified.

THIS IS THE REAL AND ONLY QUESTION WHICH WE SHOULD ALLOW TO CONTROL US.

The whole body of Radical cormorants, now feeding on the half-stifled and diseased body of the nation, must be annihilated, completely wiped out—politically killed. The insolent dogs must be taught that they are not, and never will be, "our political masters." They eat up the revenues and resources of the Government.

The following is the bill:

AN ACT
To Amend "An Act to Incorporate the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroads Company."

SECTION 1. The General Assembly of the State of North Carolina do enact, That, instead of the State's endorsement, so that the same may become a stockholder in the said Company, the amount of stock to be

be endorsed, of said Company Bonds, which amount shall be ascertained and subscribed by the Public Treasurer, and when so subscribed, the same shall be accepted by the stockholders of said Company, then, when such stock is offered for representation in said Company to the amount of stock held, and it shall be the duty of the Governor from time to time to appoint one or more persons to receive the stock of the same at all Company meetings.

SECTION 2. That the restrictions in said charter, requiring the road to be built by sections, are hereby removed, and the President and Directors are authorized to let to contract any portion of the road they may from time to time think proper.

SECTION 3. The Public Treasurer is hereby authorized to subscribe one million of dollars to aid in the completion and extension of said road from the State line to the Atlantic Ocean, to be made by Bonds having 6 per cent interest, payable semi-annually and to run thirty years; these Bonds to be issued and placed in the hands of the President and Directors of said road so soon as this amendment shall be accepted by said Com-

pany, but the Bonds shall not be used unless they do.

SECTION 4. His Excellency, the Governor, shall from time to time, appoint one or more persons to represent the amount of stock, separately, on said road West of Charlotte. His Excellency, the Governor, shall appoint a Director residing in each county through which said road is to pass, who shall be joint with the commissioners in all matters touching the management of said road West of Charlotte, and who only shall have the right to vote upon matters relating exclusively to said road West of Charlotte, and the general management of the same. The road and of said road continues to be under the control of the President and Directors of the whole road as heretofore.

SECTION 5. In case the amount of stock held in the State, in said road West of Charlotte, by His Excellency, the Governor, shall be less than the amount of stock held in the State, in said road West of Charlotte, by His Excellency, the Governor, shall appoint a Director residing in each county through which said road is to pass, who shall be joint with the commissioners in all matters touching the management of said road West of Charlotte, and who only shall have the right to vote upon matters relating exclusively to said road West of Charlotte, and the general management of the same. The road and of said road continues to be under the control of the President and Directors of the whole road as heretofore.

SECTION 6. Upon the passage of this Act His Excellency, the Governor, is hereby required to make the commissioners herein designated, and to notify the stockholders of said road to convene in general meeting, at some point to be designated by him within thirty days thereafter, that they may take action in the premises.

SECTION 7. This Act is in conflict with the provisions of this Act are hereby repealed, and this Act shall take effect from and after its passage.

WORKERS OF THE FEDERATION'S BUREAU.

The rottenness of the Bureau was exposed by Mr. ADAMS, of Kentucky, in a late speech before the House of Representatives. The Washington correspondent of the New York *World* furnishes the following figures from the Blue Book:

The annual expenses in the first place for salaries of the headquarters of the Bureau in Washington, exclusive of the pay of the army employed, exclusive, even, of the pay of the agents as Major and Captain, are shown to be \$9,350. The expenses of the Bureau in other localities, exclusive only of the salaries paid to civilian agents and employees, and exclusive of the pay of army officers and all other expenses of the Bureau, are shown to be as follows: District of Columbia, \$55,640; Maryland, \$10,740; Virginia, \$61,980; North Carolina, \$53,800; South Carolina, \$60,080; Georgia, \$28,300; Florida, \$18,600; Alabama, \$51,340; Kentucky, \$12,000; Tennessee, \$10,000; Mississippi, \$5,000; Louisiana, \$10,740; Arkansas, \$6,120; Louisiana, \$78,400; Texas, \$49,320; total, \$83,080. It will be observed that in the District of Columbia the limited portion of the annexed places above mentioned are represented by the Board of Commissioners, whose duty it is to qualify and induce the new officers, themselves could not be qualified in consequence of the absence of John W. Purdie, Esq., who is representing the white people, as well as the black, of the Fourteenth Senatorial District, and who, being our retiring Chairman of the defunct County Court, is the officer pointed out by King Canby to install the Radicals into the offices to which they have been illegally and unconstitutionally elected.

Great was the rage and disappointment depicted on the faces of these non-plussed officials, at the announcement of this dismally but palpable fact.

Abbott's "Bladen and Cumberland" Railroad scheme is a huge thing, and the vigor and energy with which he pushes it can be accounted for when the prospect looks up before him of selling his piney land at "Bladen" for one hundred dollars or more per lot, which is very likely to happen in the event of his Railroad project proving successful.

Whoever this duty may devolve upon, will, in my opinion, when the Bladen applicates appear for qualification, say, did the Georgia Judge to the Magistrate,

"Come take the book, Mister, I'll swear you, but the devil himself can't qualify you."

It may be interesting to know that Cyprian Eldridge, who is to be our Sheriff, will not tax on one pistol.

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Since the exit of yesterday's mettley crowd, we have resumed our usual quiet, watching and waiting for something more to turn up. In the meantime, we shall still hold fast to the things which are right.

"We're going home."

U. N. RECONSTRUCTED.

STATE NEWS.

MUNICIPAL IMBROGLIO.—"Gov." Holden, on yesterday, usurped the authority to appoint the following Board of Commissioners of this city, and to remove the present lawfully elected:

Middle Ward—W. R. Richardson, A. L. Longee, J. P. Adams.

Eastern Ward—Jno. T. Williamson, Forney Whitaker, Handy Lockhart, (uego).

Western Ward—Jefferson Fisher, Jno. R. Harrison, Jas. H. Harris (negro).

We shall not stop now to canvass the character of these appointments, for grave issues are at stake.

Board convened at the *Executive* office and recommended Col. W. H. Harrison for Mayor.

The present legal Board, questioning Holden's authority under the law to displace them, at once, and very properly, consulted eminent Counsel as to their duty under the circumstances. Acting under the following opinion they refused, as they should have done, to submit voluntarily to this gross infringement of their rights, locked the doors of the Mayor's office, removed the official papers of the town, and now calmly await further proceedings:

"It having been submitted to us, as counsel for the city of Raleigh, whether W. W. Holden, Governor of North Carolina, has the right to appoint a Mayor and Commissioners for the city of Raleigh, with wings as swift as lightning by occasional tugs during the morning—now struck up in earnest—and regaled our spirits with much good music, while we made a furious attack on the splendid dinner that the neighbors had prepared for the occasion.

Subsequently, Dr. W. W. Lane, one of the trustees, delivered a fine address to the students and patrons of the Academy, in which he endeavored to influence the mind of the young men with a laudable ambition to excel in scholastic attainments.

And by request, Major Hines and others followed in impromptu speech, enforcing the ideas Dr. Lane had advanced, and directing the attention of the rising generation to the fact that the regeneration of North Carolina is their peculiar province, since all who formerly held office are now excluded from places of trust, honor and profit.

At 11 o'clock the crowd dispersed, many fully satisfied with the enjoyment of the day; but a few of the young folks accepted the hospitable invitation of Mrs. H. — to pass the remainder of the night at her residence, where "they tripped the light fantastic" to the stirring strains of Old Frank's band till the grey light in the east gave warning of the approach of day.

And thus ended one of the most charming festivities that has ever been enjoyed by the people of ROCKY POINT.

STATES THAT HAVE RATIFIED THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

The President sent a message to the Senate on Wednesday, enclosing, among other papers, the following letter from the Secretary of State:

"To the President:

The Senate of the State of having received a resolution of the Senate of the 9th instant, requesting him to communicate to that body with out delay a list of the names of the Union whose Legislatures had ratified the fourth article of amendment to the Constitution of the United States, with the names of all the resolutions of ratification in his office, and to communicate to that body all the documents of ratification of said amendment which he may have received as soon as possible, and to communicate to the President that official notice has been received at this department of the ratification of the following States, to wit:

Connecticut, 6

New York, 33

New Jersey, 7

Pennsylvania, 26

Ohio, 10

Indiana, 13

Oregon, 3

Nevada, 5

California, 5

Illinois, 11

Kentucky, 11

Missouri, 11

Kansas, 3

Wisconsin, 8

Michigan, 7

Total, 160

One hundred and fifty-nine votes are all that is necessary for election, and in the above tables there are one hundred and sixty electoral votes without counting one of the Southern States engaged in the rebellion. In the list of States given, every one, save three in which a State election has been held in the last eighteen months, has gone Democratic. In all, the local elections have exhibited great Democratic gains, sufficient to insure the State for the Democracy this Fall. We have not counted Illinois in the list, but the delegates to the Convention declared that there was no doubt Pendleton could carry that State. If it would be certain for Pendleton, then, it can be safely counted for Seymour and Blair.